

The influence of electrochemically exfoliated graphite/TiO₂ material on the surface resistivity and photocatalytic characteristics of leather

Marcela-Corina Rosu^{(1)*}, Maria Coros⁽¹⁾, Stela Pruneanu⁽¹⁾, Florina Pogacean⁽¹⁾, Valentin Mirel⁽¹⁾, Alin-Sebastian Porav⁽¹⁾, Alexandru Turza⁽¹⁾, Carmen Gaidau⁽²⁾, Laura Chirila⁽²⁾, Daniel Timpu⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, 67-103 Donat Street, 400293, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

⁽²⁾National Research & Development Institute for Textiles and Leather, 16 Lucretiu Patrascanu Street, 030508, sector 3, Bucharest, Romania

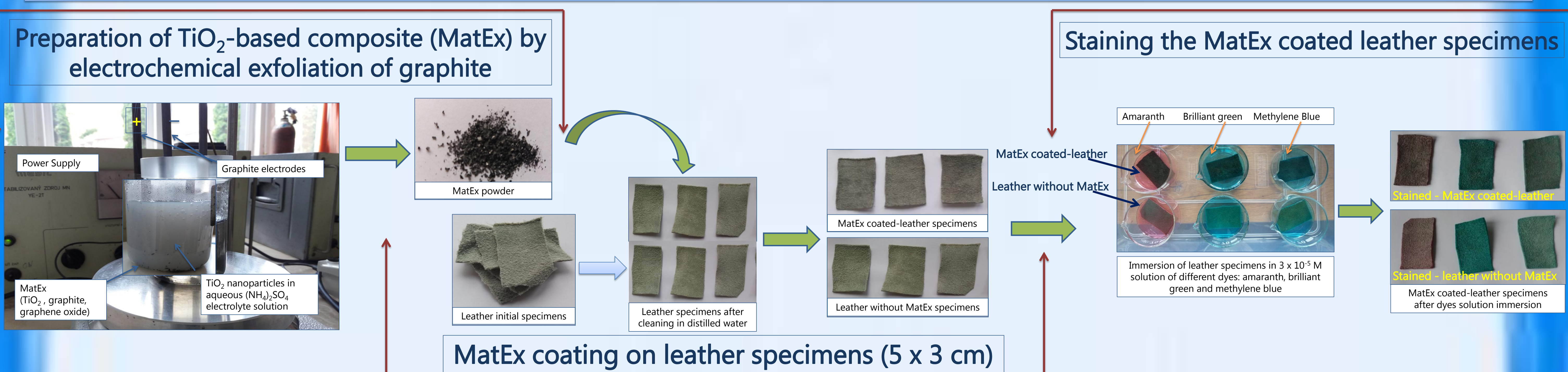
⁽³⁾"Petru Poni" Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, 41A Grigore Ghica Voda Alley, 700487 Iasi, Romania

e-mail: marcela.rosu@itim-cj.ro

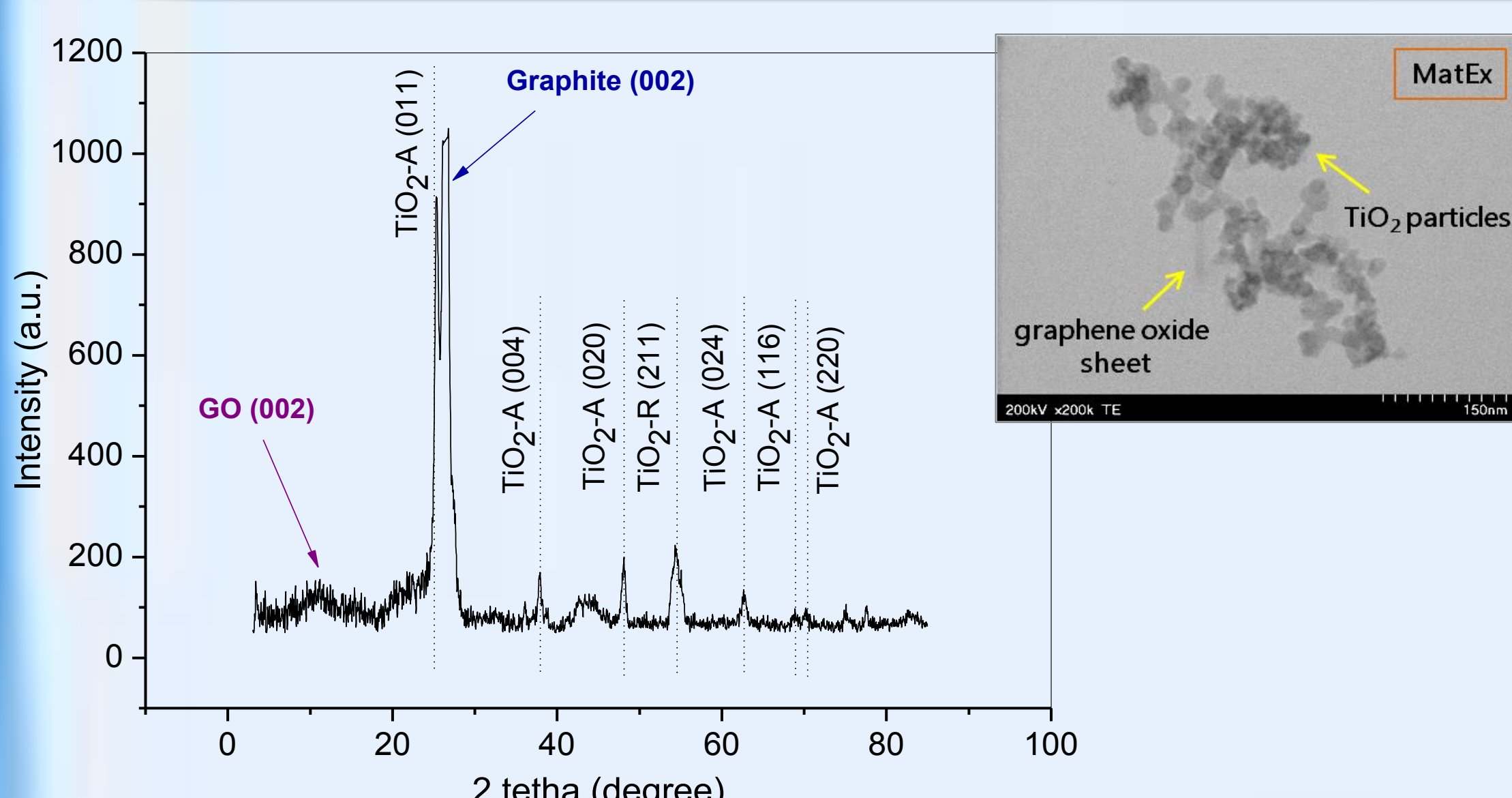
BACKGROUND & MOTIVATION

Modification textiles and leather materials via incorporation of organic additives / inorganic nanostructures for daily and professional use items gained a great attention in recent years. Thus, new characteristics can be added to fabrics, such as self-cleaning, anti-microbial, hydrophobic-hydrophilic and electrical conductivity. In this respect, coatings containing titanium dioxide-based composites are used to develop multifunctional textiles and leather materials.

EXPERIMENTAL



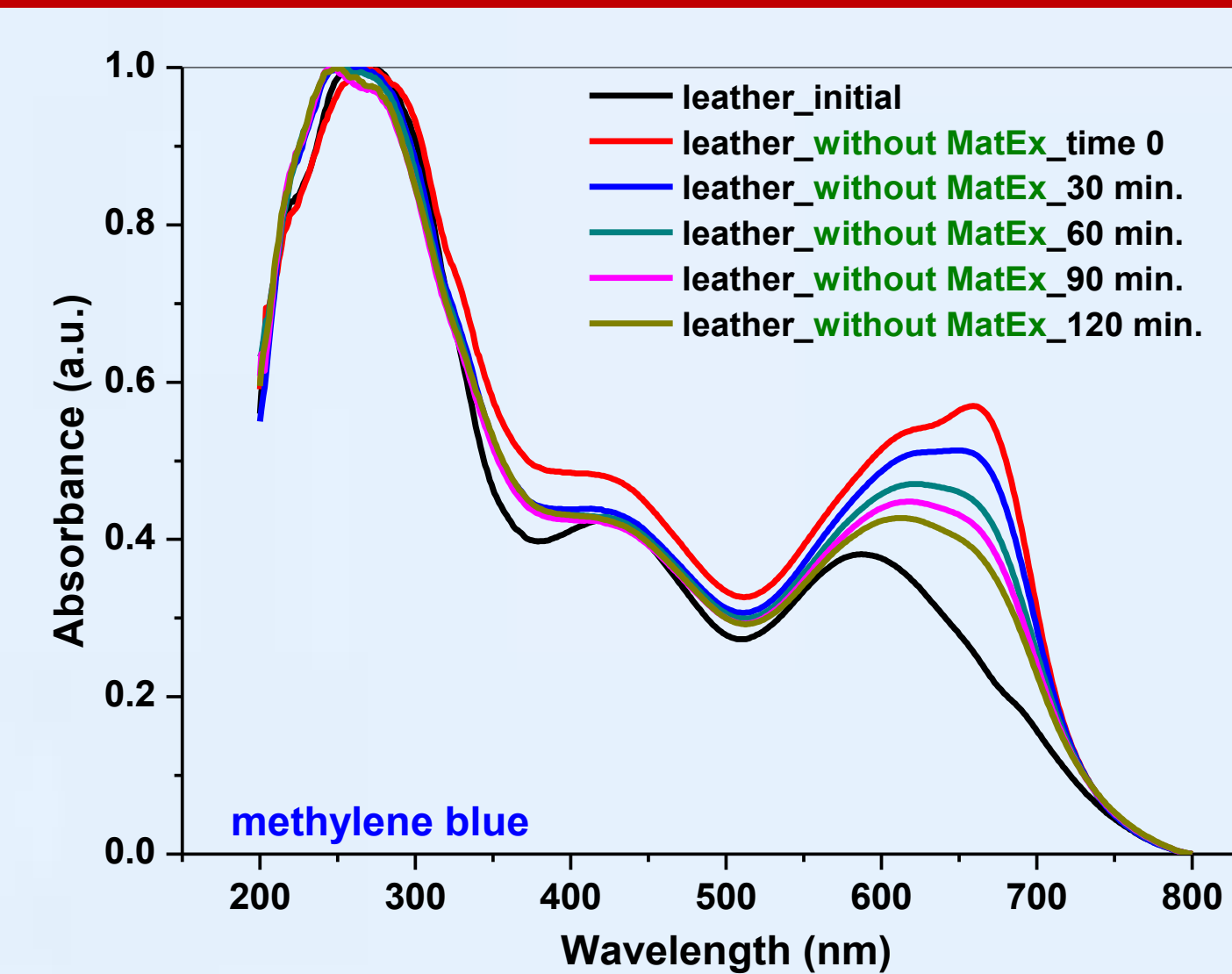
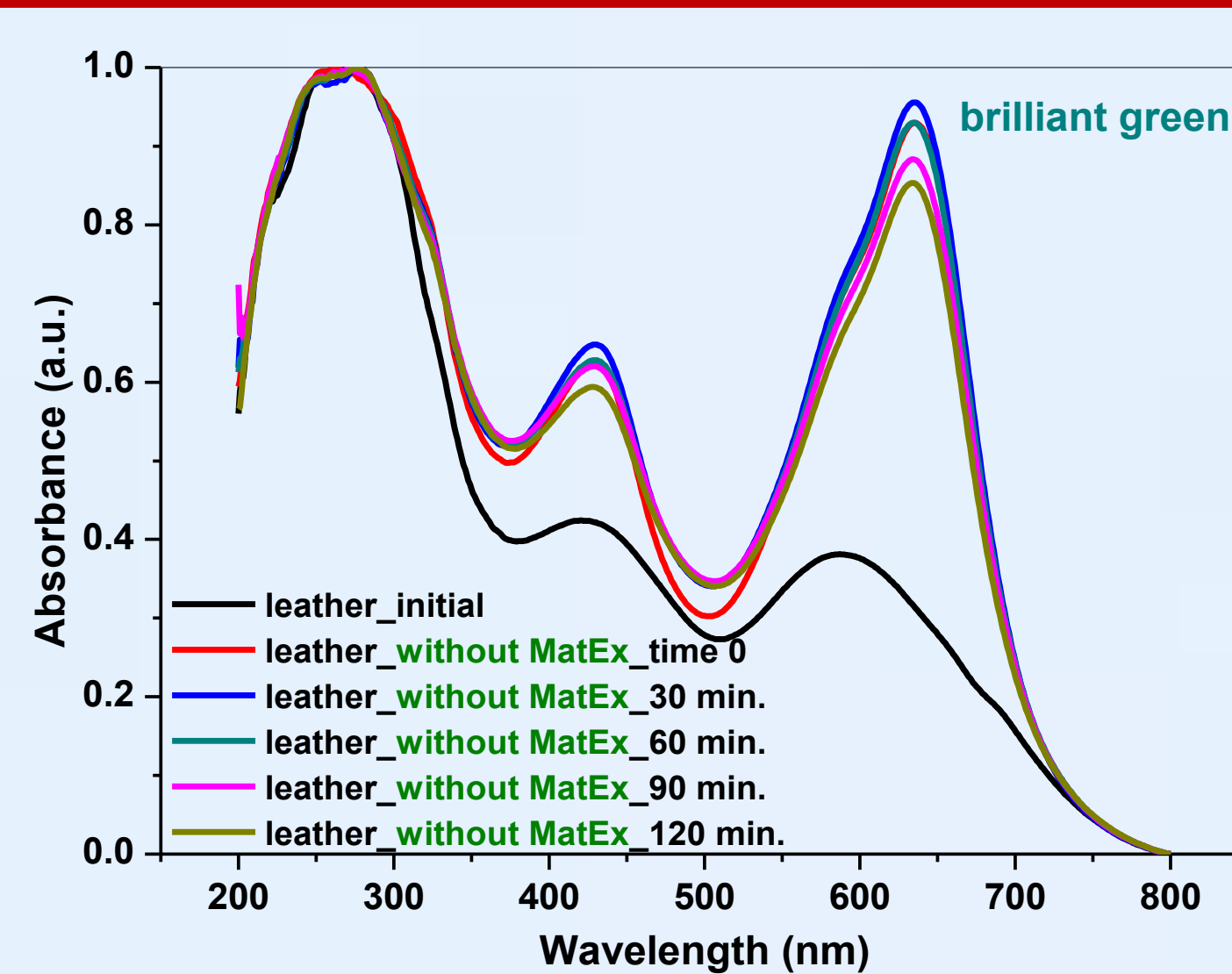
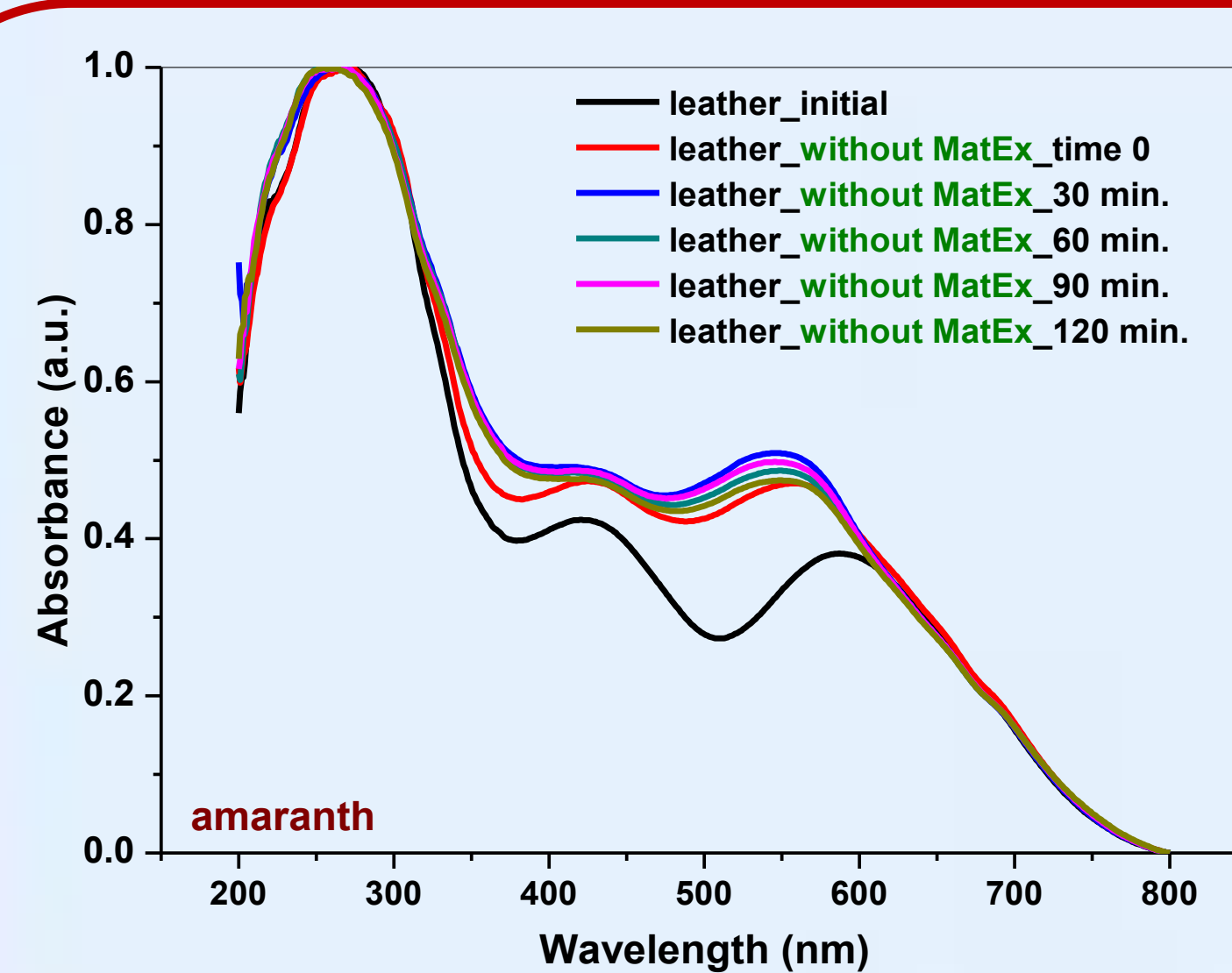
Morpho-structural characterization of MatEx



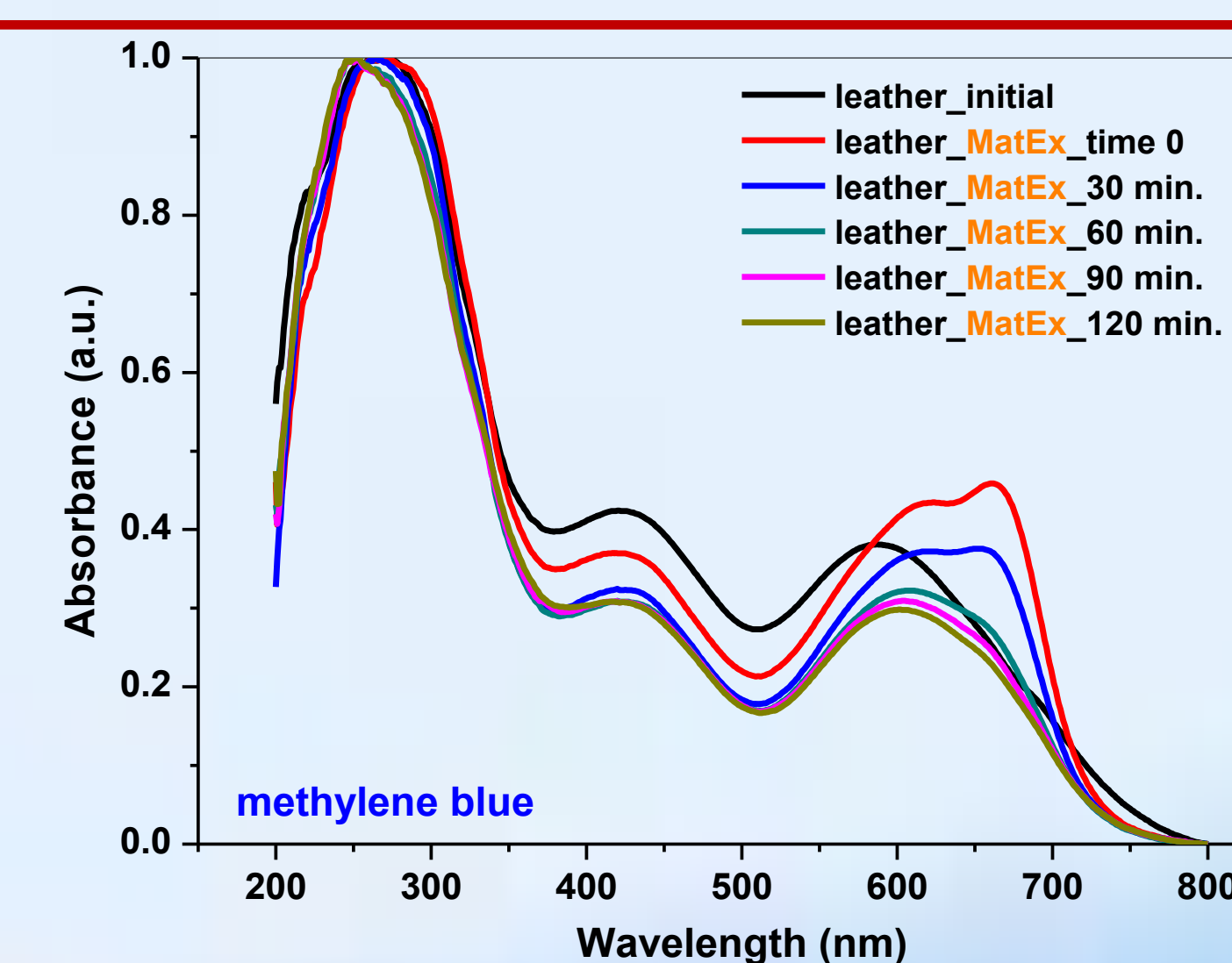
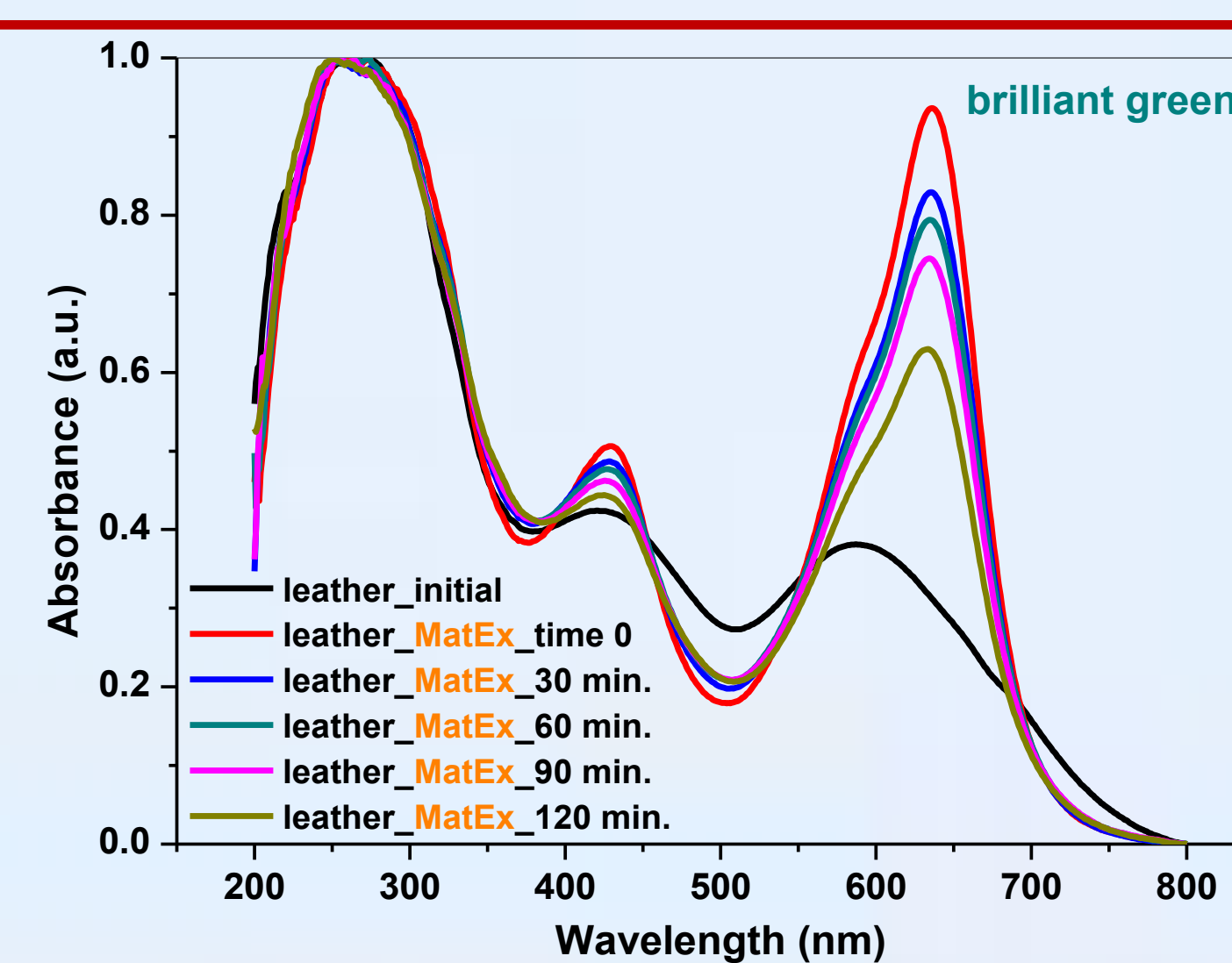
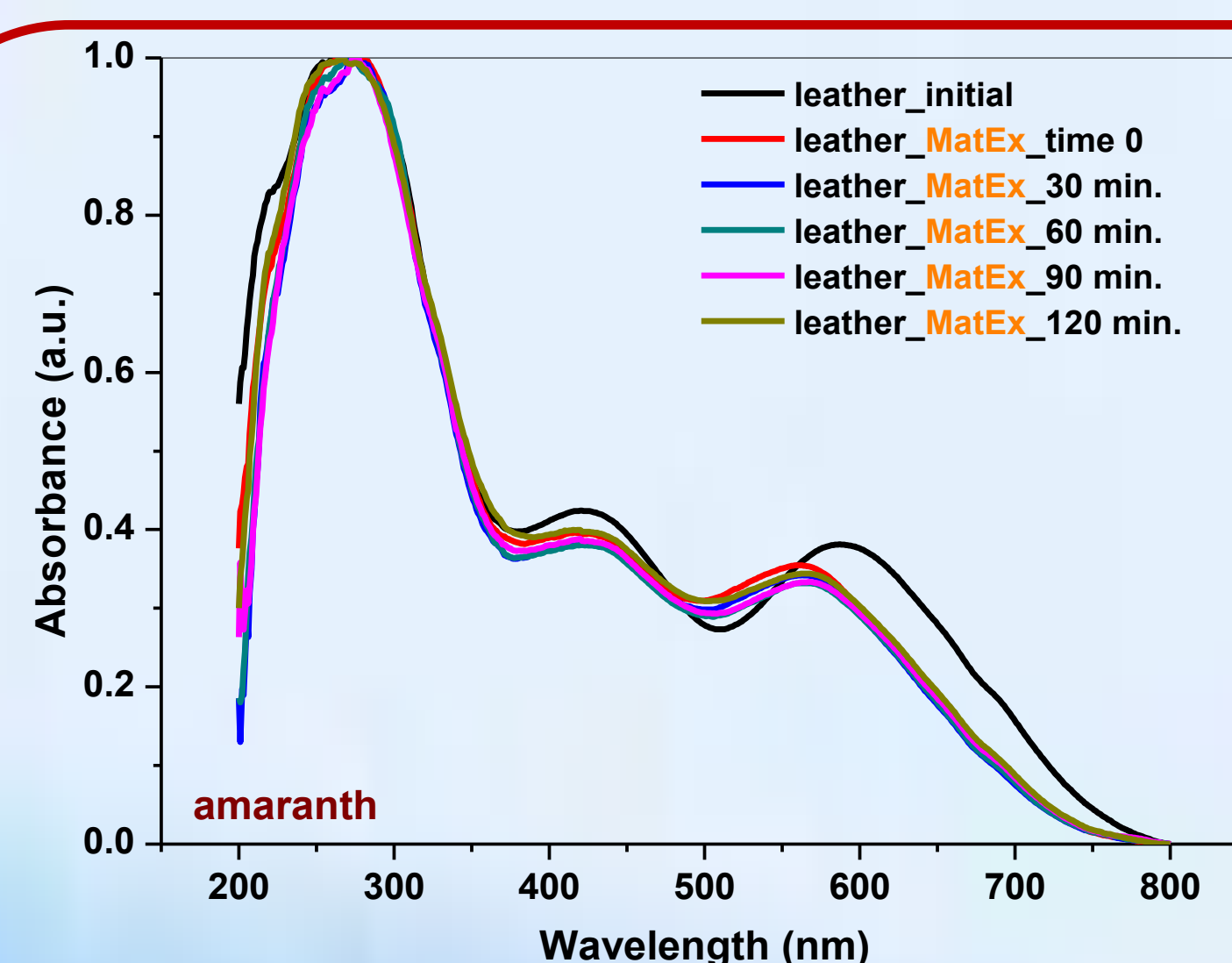
Surface resistivity (GΩ/sq) of leather specimens

Specimen	Surface resistivity (GΩ/sq)
MatEx coated-leather specimen	152
Amaranth stained-leather specimen	294
MatEx coated and Amaranth stained-leather specimen	340
Brilliant Green stained-leather specimen	282
MatEx coated and Brilliant Green stained-leather specimen	550
Methylene Blue stained-leather specimen	430
MatEx coated and Methylene Blue stained-leather specimen	617

Photocatalytic experiments



UV-VIS profile of leather specimens before UV light irradiation



UV-VIS profile of leather specimens after exposure to UV light irradiation (OSRAM VITALUX 300 W) for 120 minutes

CONCLUSION

Promising TiO₂-based composite (MatEx) with improved photocatalytic activity as coating material for treated leather was prepared. The experimental results showed that the surface resistivity of the leather specimens increased in following order: MatEx coated leather < colored leather < MatEx coated and colored leather. Moreover, the photocatalytic activity study revealed that the MatEx coating accelerates the dye degradation, its efficiency being dependent on the structure of dye.

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